Of the many interesting phases of the Cuban question, perhaps the most so to the United States are those which affect the commercial relations existing between the two countries. The disturbances have already greatly affected the sugar market, and afforded speculators an opportunity to operate for a "corper," which resulted in a sudden and unexpected rise in the price of that indispensable commodity. As this rise resulted from the tricks of shrewd and active speculators, rather than from a dimenshing supply of sugar, it fell off again in a few days. Many believe, however, that a considerle rise in the price of sugar may be expected, and that with the failure of the Cuba crop, the supply will come far short of the demand. Whether or not this is probable is a question of much interest to dealers and consumers.

Cuba produces one-third of all the sugar consumed in the

cuba produces one-third of an the sugar consumer in the world, which is estimated at 2,299,600 tons, showing for the "Gem of the Antilles" a production of 776,831 tons for the year 1868. Of the amount consumed in the United States it is estimated that about four-fifths is imported from Cuba; the remainder being from Louisiana, South America and other countries. In view of this fact, it would seem probable at the jest glance that a sudden fall off in the regular supply from ste, as yet, to what extent the insurrection will infeaters anticipate, we doubt very much if the deficiency would be seriously fett. In Louisiana the planting this season will be twice as large as last year, and if all things are favorable, the yield will be as large as it was before the war. This will be a source on which we can depend to make good a fair proportion of the probable shortness of the Cuba crop. Besides this we e the bag sugars from Brazil, which, in case of a demand for them arising, would be sent here in much greater quanti-ties than formerly. We might also expect a supply from all the sugar growing countries of the world in case of a considerable advance on the present prices, in which event, instead of the supply being limited, the market would probably be flooded. That these are the rensonable probabilities, at least, is shown by the present condition of the sugar market. A short time on the approhitage, in view of the possibility of a short crop Caba, operated for a "corner," after the manner of Brond street sharpers. The prices suddenly rose about 25 & cent., and as suddenly fell again; the present prices being about one-half cent & pound in advance of those of a month ago. It is not improbable that this experiment may be repeated by the speculators, but with no more serious results peated by the speculators, but with no more scroun reacts than a sublen rise for a few days at most. The opinion expressed by well-informed dealers is that a firm and advancing market may be expected for several months to come; but that any grent rise is to be anticipated, is not deemed probable. It is sufe, therefore, to suppose that the sensation articles that have duily appeared in certain influential journals are intended by the first that the probable, and not to chroniprincipally to produce the rise they predict, and not to chron cle the facts of the case for the information of their readers.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL. The British ship Golden Horn Captain Cutting, arrived

from San Francisco on Sunday last, in 11 days passage, bringing the mails and six passengers, and was followed on Monday by the French steamer La Mothe Piquet, from the same port and making the same passage The San Salvador ship Callan, Captain Lavarello, arrived

on Sunday from Macao, 55 days' passage, with 650 coolies, bound for Callan. The American bark Cambridge, Captain Frost, arrived

Tuesday from Humboldt, with a cargo of redwood lumber and shingles for this market.

The back D. C. Murray is loading for San Francisco. sail in about three weeks

good No. I. Pulu, no demand, last sale at 10; cents. Coffee, firm, Kona selling at 184@19 cenis. The Comet, hence July Gold quotation, 1364.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The J. H. Roscoe, which has arrived at San Froncisco from

The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury has ruled that fishing essels duly licensed therefor, when clearing at a port of the nited States for a fi-hing cruise with foreign sait on board, thether in bond or not, to be used in curing the fi-h taken by said vestils, are not required to clear under the provisions of Article 137 of the Regulations.

Powrt.ann, July 19, 1869.—The schooner Melden Crockett, 160 days from New York, arrived on Saturday with 400 tons of merchandize. The direct line from New York is well sus-tained, and a vessel from that port sails for Portland direct

PORTLAND, July 19th -Work on the west side of the Railroad will be resumed this week. The prespect is now good that a milecad on each side of the river will be completed to the head of Wallamet Valley by the close of next year. The hot weather has started the fires in the forest of Sand Moun-MILLS IN A CORNER OF RHODE ISLAND .- The region hiding Woonsecket and vicinity—Cumberland, Smithfield, Backstone, and Ballingham, R. I.—has seventeen cotton mills, opploying 3,500 hands, running 207,000 spindles, 4,000 home, sing 10,000,000 pounds of cotton, and making 40,000,000 yards unning 114 sets of cards and 150 looms, using consimere per of wool, and making 2,960,000 yards of fancy cassimere per annum. Other cotton mills, which have 55,000 spindles, as in process of construction. Just beyond the limit of three niles from Woonsocket are two more cotton mills with 30,00 mills from Woonsocket are two more cotton sets. Other niles from Woonsocket are two more cotton sets. miles from Woonsocket are two more cotton mills with 30,000 spindles, and a woolen mill with nineteen sets. Other branches of manufacture are represented in the region by a rubber factory, which employs 150 hands, and produces annually \$500,000 worth of greeks, machine shops, foundries, one builer shop, one seyths shop, two manufactories of agricultural implements, one glue factory, two roof factories, one bobbin, one shuttle, one worsted mill, one tape mill, four or five sash and blind shops, contractors and builders, &c.

Ships' Maile.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO-Per D. C. Murray, August 28. FOR LAUGINA-Per Mary Ellen this day, and Nettle M m Monday. Fon Hilo-Per Paushi, this day, at 4 P. M.

PORT OF HONOLULU. H. I. ARRIVALS.

Aug. 14—Schr Prince, West, from Hawaii. 14—Schr Hattle, Nika, from Kauni. 14—Schr Odd Fellow, from Mani. 14—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Man. 14—Schr Manuskawai, Makahi, from Maui. 13—San Salvador ship Callao, Lavarello, 55 days i Macao, China. 15—Brit ship Golden Horn, Cutting, 11 days from Sa

Francisco.

15—Schr Kamaile, Hallastier, from Molokal.

16—H I M's stmr La Mothe Piquet, St Hilaire, 11 days from Sun Francisco. 16—Schr Marthia, from Hawaii and Maui. 19—Schr Marikia, from Hawaii and Maul.
17—Schr Marwick, John Bull, from Molokai.
17—Am burk Cambridge, Frost, 21 days from Eureka.
19—Schr Mary Ellen, Crane, from Mauf.
19—Schr Mot Keiki, Nape, from Sea.
20—Schr Nettie Merrill, Cluney, from Maul.
20—Schr Active, Melliab, from Maui.

20—Schr Mary, Kane, from Kami. 20—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Kami. 21—Schr Kate Lee, Borres, from Hawali. 21—Schr Paushi, Babcock, from Hawali. 21—Schr Paushi, Babcock, from Kaus.

DEPARTURES.

14—Schr Mary Ellen, Crane, for Mani.
14—Schr Annie, Paty, for Hawaii.
14—Schr Luka, Lambert, for Kami.
14—Schr Mary, Kani, for Kami.
16—Schr Mettie Merrill, Cluney, for Mani.
16—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Kamai.
16—Schr Prince, West, for Hawaii.
16—Schr Pairy Queen, Smith, for Kamai.
16—Schr Guit Fellow, Taylor, for Mani.
17—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, for Mani.
17—Schr Manuokawai, Makahi, for Kamai.
18—Schr Moi Keiki, Nape, for Mani.

18—Schr Kamaile, Ballistier, for Molekai.
19—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Molekai.
19—Schr Marikla, Berrill, for Maui and Hawaii.
19—Haw wh bark Mauna Loa, Briggs, to cruise.
19—Schr Moi Keiki, Nape, for Maui.
10—Brit ship Golden Horn, Cutting, for Baker's Island.

IMPORTS. PASSENGERS

FROM SAN FRANCISCO-Per Golden Horn, August 16th-T Adamson, Jr. (U S Consul), wife and 2 sons; Miss May, T May-6.

SHOALS OF FISH .- During the past week, particusuperstitious of the natives to prognosticate some no-

ANOTHER LIGHT HOUSE.—The Government gives him. He must not be made an article of mernotice that the light-house at the entrance to Hilo Bay is finished. It is located on Paukas Point. chandise and dealt in, as gold or greenbacks are The light is at an elevation of 50 feet above the sea level, plain fixed light, and can be seen easily 10 miles out to sea, com the lighthouse the outer point of the reef bears S. 55 ° E. Schemes such as those which Colonel Gift, of mer point of the reef, S. 30 ° E., Governess' flagstaff, (about a centre of the hashor) S. 22 ° E. Leleiwi Point, S 70 ° E. at Makahanaloa Point N. 2 ° W. Bearing, Magnetic."

dealt in, to bull or bear the labor market. Schemes such as those which Colonel Gift, of Arkansas, is said to be engaged in, and such as the Makahanaloa Point N. 2 ° W. Bearing, Magnetic." dealt in, to bull or bear the labor market.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21. The Chinese Question.

The numbers of Chinese which are pouring into California has attracted the attention of the journalists of the United States, and "What shall be done with them?" promises to be a vexed question. Already the political parties of fitting time to throw of their allegiance to Spain, when a lib. America have commenced the discussion of the question, and are strangely at variance. The Democrats of the South want Chinese labor, and prefer that it should be introduced under the infamous coolie system, while the same party at the North, of which Senator Casserly of California is a specimen, are frenzied at the idea that Chinese should be permitted to land upon United States territory in any form. The Union Republican party alone seems to have grasped the question as statesmen and political economists. It demands that emigration from China into the United States shall be guided and directed by the rules which govern emigration from Germany and Ireland; that all restrictions and disabilities imposed upon Chinese shall be removed; that the coolie system or any approach to it is not to be tolerated upon United States territory.

Mr. Eugene Casserly, the new California Senthis source would raise the price of sugar at least 50, and per-haps 100 P cent.—as has been actually predicted by some of the leading journals. The New York Bulletin says: We see no reason, however, to fear any such result. It is impossible so much so that at the banquet tendered to the mee the sugar crop on the Island; but supposing the proand to which some of the leading Chinese merchants of San Francisco were invited, he flatly refused to take a seat at the table with them. Mr. Casserly says that "it is the duty of every class of men to unite to prevent the introduction of the Chinese. If they come in contact only with the common laborers to-day, to-morrow they will be in competition with the mason, the bricklayer, the carpenter, and the machinist, for they are the most frugal, industrious, and ingenious people on the face of the earth. Look at the splendid granite building occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co., the stone of which was cut in China, and was built by Chinamen. Men who can do such work for less than half the price paid white mechanics were an injury to the State, and he would unite with any party that would use energetic means to keep them out of the country. There was only one party that could be depended upon for that purpose, and that was the true old Democracy."

What an argument for an intelligent man to use; hurled at the friends of Chinese emigration. like the boomerang it returns to wound the unskilled hand that sent it upon its errand, and in answer to which a leading New York paper says: "Christian nations have used powder and ball to batter down the very prejudices and isolation which it is now proposed to set up here Our advices from San Francisco, dated August 34, quote as a safeguard. The Chinese excluded 'outside choice No. 1 sugar firm at 124 cts.; medium grades, 10:0011 cts., barbarians.' We propose to exclude what Senand dark, 81209 ets. P 15. Rice sells readily at 10 cents for ator Casserly calls ' the most frugal, industrious, and ingenious people on the face of the earth.' Such characteristics are ordinarily regarded as first-class qualifications for citizenship, and not a reason for prohibition."

VERSELS WRECKED ON THE ALASKA COAST.—The bark Washington, which arrived from the Arctic Ocean, reports that on the 2st of May the schooner Lucila was lost off Cape the New York Commercial Advertiser, "will soon stare as in the face, and press for a solution. The question of race will be 'born again,' and come in a more disagreeable form York papers, intended to give an idea of the No. Fish. than it has in the case of the African. Two centuries had made the African on this continent American in language, mode of life, and religion. The few years of Chinese occupation leave them as entirely Chinese as when they landed, and a century might pass before any change would be made. They come with a religion crystalized into a defined form, with a philosophy based upon sure foundations, with modes of life and thought all established and hardened, with a Board of Immigration, and suggests in the most written language, with literature and law. They are no wild, half-naked savages, plastic and susceptible to any influence. They are older and adage "Like master like man" came to our more unbending than the everlasting hills, and the customs and laws of America would have no more effect upon them than a fire of peas on the hide of a pachyderm. Now what is to be done pittance granted them by the last Legislative with these people? They are coming in fast, and assembly, compelled to resort to various business they will come in faster. At Promontory Point, enterprises, some grand in conception and magner, the victims are often thrown overboard while the Asiatic with his pick confronted the European nificent in undertaking, and others—the very op- yet alive. The Governor, after having been conwith his, and the two civilizations looked into each other's eyes. There they met hand to hand. The one could point to all the eastern half of the United States and all of Europe, threaded with canals and railways as the work of his hands. The other had behind him the great wall of bit of railway-one of the toughest bits ever and ability which a deluded public think they infer that the 650 Chinese were kidnapped. built. We fancy the Celt and the Chinaman have a right to command. In extenuation of We trust that His Majesty's Government will looked at each other with unfriendly eyes."

In answer to which we append a portion of (see Gazette, July 21st) : Tyckem Orr's speech, a Chinaman who addressed the Memphis Convention:

" I know the Chinese are heathens, but you want cotton and cane, and if he makes them you will not object much to him. [Applause and laughter.] As to his being a heathen, why shall we send the Mace-donian cry to you in vain? Shall they say: 'Come and save us' in vain? No, they do not even say that they will come, benighted as they are, and lie at your door, and say : "Do, massa, teach us! What are the railroads for? What are the telegraphs for? What is the nineteeth century for, if not to bring 'the Word' to the people who have it not?

Do not spurn those people from you. You may be
the means of evangelizing them. The Chinese are a docile, patient, susceptible people, and will follow and love those who try to teach and benefit them. Love begets love. You be kind to them, and they love you. I don't say that they are all the same.

No rule without exception. But it is left you to
shut your door against Chinese. Your land is your own. My opinion is that Providence ordained them to overrun the world. There are 350,000,000 of them. They are physically strong, but they have good intention. They can't do so much as white men, but do different kind of work. If you have a grand house, you want a cook. If you have a big table, you want a footstool. They can do a great deal, but I warn you not to take them indiscriminately. If you do, you get the offscourings of the race. I went to the West Indies; there I found nothing but misery. You must not take the wharf rats ; you must get them from the rural districts of China-a hundred miles or so from the coast, where barber do in the field? What good a shoemaker?

In our issue of June 19th we alluded to the fact that a contract had been entered into in Chicago for the importation of 50,000 Chinese to labor on the southern plantations-a fact which was seized upon by parties here as evidence that the coolie system of these islands had found a lodgment in the United States, and that what was permitted in the States could with safety be allowed here. The system is not looked upon with favor, and the question is now being thoroughly ventilated by the press. Touching this the San Francisco Times says that it does " not larly at night, immense shoals of small red fish, regard this as a satisfactory movement, nor think known among the natives by the cuphonious title that it accords with the spirit of the age. We of alalana, have been seen in the harbor, and thou- are, from first to last, opposed to all endeavors to sands have been caught at the wharves. Fishing by check freedom of labor. We believe that no moonlight on the Esplanade, has been an absorbing parsuit for men, women and children. The visits of this species of fish occur at intervals of years, without any regularity, and are believed by the more the laws of supply and demand. But the Chinaman must be a free agent. He must be induced to come here by the work that is waiting for

jectionable, not because Chinese labor is cheap labor, not because it is Chinese labor, but because the system is opposed to the laws of political economy. There need be, however, no difficulty in dealing with the question, if the various States will act with prudence. In the first place, without special State legislation, no contract made for labor in China can be enforced in the United States. The common law rule is that contracts made in a foreign country must be governed by the local laws of the country where they are to be carried into effect. Our local laws provide no means by which Chinamen can be forced into complying with the terms of a contract for labor; special legislation is obtained by interested par- together? ties, for this purpose."

At the first Memphis Convention Northern labor and capital were thought to be the most powerful means which could be used for developing the Southern States. The advent of Mr. Koopmanschap however and his proposed plan of coolie emigration seems to have struck a chord in the Southern heart which met with an immediate response from the unregenerated slave holders of bygone days, and his offer to furnish coolies was seized upon and adopted as the means of developing the South.

little excitement and the leading men of the tion. North have attacked it with spirit and ability.

aform their neighbors still driveling about 'new ways to develop' their States, and catching eagerly at every means of reviving that system of slaveless populous, and that their people are less wealthy

prosperous than the region further North. new way is needed. There is an old way, a which has developed a dozen States, all less favored by nature than any Southern State; a way which has made the Northwest great, powerful, energetic, intelligent; which has filled a large region with an intelligent, thrifty people; which has built up rich commonwealths while men in Southern States were holding conventions and talking ; which has made the West the wonder of the world.

Why not adopt this old way? It is cheap; it is dred and fifty souls on board of her are emigrants. rtain; it is, as the census will tell any doubter, rapid beyond expectation. It needs no conventions it requires no intermediaries like Koopmanschap and Tyekem Orr ; it demands no investment of capital This old way of development is by free labor. Freemen will go at their own expense, where slaves must be carried at the expense of others. Freemen will build schools, churches, towns, and quadruple the value of lands, where 'coolie' slaves will only make a costly wilderness. Free labor brings civilization. with all its peaceful arts, its varied industries, its intelligence, all of which combine to make free gov- one "emigrant," wound several, and place many ernment possible. 'Coolie' labor, which is slave labor, will bring only more barbarism, more violence, more disorganization, vice, and lawlessness, and will drive off, as surely as the old slave labor did, the free laborers, the enterprising, active, intelligent, industrious population, on which every State must depend for its glory and true prosperity."

Language which we advise our rulers to read and ponder upon.

Looking up a Job.

When Mr. Walter M. Gibson left here October last, much speculation existed as to his special mission abroad. We were informed that the Ministry desired it to be understood that he held no commission from the Government, but, being on a visit to the United States, he would assist Dr. J. Mott Smith in placing the reciprocity treaty before individual senators, with whom it was said he had a wide acquaintance. From time to time letters have appeared in the New " climate, productions, prices and advantages" short of their mark, and rather injured the prospects of the treaty. The last effort of "H. H. M. Com. Emigration " was a letter to General N. B. Forrest, which was read at the Memphis Convention, in which His Majesty's Commissioner modestly exalts himself at the expense of our delicate manner that his services are a marketable commodity. Upon reading his letter, the west coast of South America are packed with their mind. At home we find our Sovereign, the Min- with maggets, and is so insufficient in quantity that isters, and officials of high and low degree, unable the starving passengers are reduced to a condition to support the dignity of their resitions on the posite. As to the enterprises in which His Majesty is concerned, excess of loyalty demands that we should maintain a dignified silence. His licenses of those engaged in the traffic to that part of Ministers, Judges, and other officials, find noth- the world from Macao.

are incidental to poverty."

It must be distressing to play "pauper" and particular point. poverty" on a yearly salary of from five to beyond those enjoyed by any other member of the tims! Board of Immigration, if, indeed, he is as well qualified as the gentleman who preceded him upon the same mission, and who has the advan-

our readers, conveying as it does items of news ciate Justice, and the total incompetency of the to many who may have thought themselves Second Associate Justice, affords cause for the

described has only this day been directed to the subject of a lateration has only this day been directed to the subject of a lateration of Chinese, in which you are consistent on the lamingerization of Chinese, in which you are consistent on the lateration of the lamingerization of Chinese, in which you are consistent on the lateration of the lateratio

reservoir of labor is ready to flow into your rich lands. I am sorry that some important business will prevent my attend-ance at the Convention on the 13th instant. I expect to return overland about the 1st of Angust, to go by steamer to China and Japan. Should you, General, and the gentlemen interested with you in the scheme of Chinese immigration, wish to communicate further with me, I could probably make it convenient to call at Memphis some time between the 20th and 24th instant. I have been some time in Washington occupied in reference to a reciprocal very with the islands and return in reference to a reciprocity treaty with the islands, and return there in a few days, and then proceed on to South Carolina to join members of my family who return with me to the islands. A letter addressed to me, care of S. F. U. Odell, Esq., his Hawaiian Majesty's Consul, 24 Benver street, New York, will

It might, perhaps, be a pertinent question for tax payers to ask-who pays the expenses of " H. H. M. Com. Emigration " while journeying over the length and breadth of the United States lookand, therefore, all we have to do is to see that no ing up jobs, and getting members of his family

> Emigrants or Slaves, Which? "The San Salvador ship Callao, Captain Lavarello, arrived t this port on Sunday, the 15th inst., 55 days from Macao, hina, with 650 Chinese emig ants on board, bound to Callao, eru. The Callao is the formerly well-known American ship

Has not the coolie system of this Kingdom, umane as it is in comparison with other sysems, had the tendency to demoralize the members of the Government? In the above statement the managers of the Gazette style the 650 poor mortals on board the Callao as emigrants, thus placing them on a par with the Chinese imported The action of the Convention has caused no under the regulations of the Board of Immigra-

the emigrants and the afterguard of the vessel? uses. "It is pitiful to see men who pretend to lead and Is the barricade defended by loaded cannon, and sentries with drawn cutlasses? Is it usual to place among emigrants overseers who carry a labor which has been the curse of the Southern knotted ropes-end in their hands as a badge of States ; and the cause, the only cause, that they are authority? Are restive emigrants generally chained in couples, and, to keep them out mischief, made to scour the brass and iron work of a ship? Do emigrant ships carry iron gratings over their hatches to repress the natural desire of human beings for light, air and liberty, and do American ships have to change their flag to enable them to carry emigrants? If so, then the Callao is an emigrant ship, and the six hun-

The memoranda furnished the Gazette by the Captain goes on to say that "the health of the passengers has been good, with few exceptions, four deaths having occurred on the passage." Why not go on in this mild strain and say that the ship had been the scene of a slight misunderstanding, and in the endeavor to bring about a correct state of feeling it was necessary to kill more in irons, and, to prevent the recurrence of any misunderstanding, the backs of several had been excoriated to such an extent as to sicken the beholder, and render it disagreeable for the parties to wear clothing! And, in a congratulatory strain, the Government organ says : "The emigrants on board, for Callao, of which Fray Buentos and the America will certainly touch at these Islands, while the Pridenza and Louisa Canevaro will, perhaps, take the southern route, on account of the late season. It may be expected that, in future, all vessels taking coolies to Callao will, during the voyage, touch here, unless the season is too far advanced." Is it not rather to our shame and disgrace that it can be said that slave ships make an asylum of our ports, where they may refit with none to molest and nothing to make them afraid. Allud-

ing to this traffic the New York Nation says : "It is time that those countries which attend to the police duties of the sea make some investigation of this group of islands, but, being written in into the condition of the coolie trade. There are such an extravagant manner, they have fallen reasons for believing that the transportation and, in some countries, the employment of coolies are atdisgraced the slave trade. We hear every little while of successful mutinies, in which cargoes of Chinese coolies either kill or set adrift the crews of their vessels; we rarely hear of the provocations which lead to these crimes. Recently representations have been made to the Portuguese Governor of Macao which reveal an appalling amount of brutality on one side and of suffering on the other. It seems that vessels carrying "emigrants" to the living freight as closely as were the former slave cramped positions, in a densely packed mass, make them easy victims to scurvy and other ship-diseases. vinced of the truth of charges of cruelty made against the Spanish-American shippers of coolies, and against

ing too large or too small to engage in, provided The presence of the Callao at this port, direct that it can be made remunerative by using the from Macao, bound to Peru, proves the falsity of China, the canals of that country, and this one machinery of their office, together with the time the last assertion, or, if true, we have a right to

> their grasping proclivities the Government say use every endeavor to publish this matter to those Press, who claim that the rumor has no foundagovernments which should be interested in the "One would think that thrift and industry matter. Let the San Salvador Government know | Spain followed England in the recognition of the were not virtues; that every man to be a public to what base uses its flag is put, and notify the confederacy, issuing its "Royal Decree" within servant, should be a pauper and continue so to Governor of Macao of this infringement of laws thirty-five days after the proclamation of Queen the end; . . . some people have been which govern emigration in civilized communi- Victoria, and without consulting the United States foolish enough to think that the possession of ties. By a prompt disavowal of sympathy for property was a good thing for a Judge, as tend- parties concerned in this traffic, and use of every ing to remove from him those temptations which means to prevent its continuance, our government of all nations, demanding equal respect for our will do much to make its record sound on this

> twenty thousand dollars. Now, to cap the shaft, of treasure to break up the African slave trade,- surprise if the Cuban revolutionary party or govwe find an embassador or commissioner to foreign | cannot the England of to-day, or America, make | ernment were recognized. lands, publicly bidding for a small commission, one effort to break up this iniquitous "emifor what?-for his services in selecting a cargo of grant" traffic, which differs from the African coolies, for which he possesses no qualifications trade in but one particular, the color of its vic-

Our Danger.

The unfortunate situation in which this coun try has been placed by the absence of Chief As the letter will doubtless be of interest to Justice Allen, the inexperience of the First Asso-

General N. B. Forrest, Memphis—My Dear Sir: My attention has only this day been directed to the subject of a Convention for the Immigration of Chinese, in which you are priety, and disregard for the dignity of his office,

nent. The Minister of the Crown, who thus at once represents the Crown and a private interest, can take advantage of everything operating unjustly in his own favor from the judges' ignorance and inexperience, and his own superior influence, and also use these very same as means for crushing the unfortunate man who should, with mere honesty of purpose, unsustained by the requisite learning and experience, dare to decide against him. By the Section 65 of the present Constitution "any Judge of the Supreme Court or any other court of Record may be removed from office, on a resolution passed by two-thirds of the Legislative Assembly, for good cause shown to the satisfaction of the King." It is needless to say that want of the requisite knowledge and experience should always be good cause for removal. and it is also as needless to add that such good cause for removal would hardly appear to the satisfaction of the Chief Minister of the Crown, where it had operated to his benefit. It is very evident that the Minister of Finance was the author of the late judicial appointment, and his

motive seems to be quite apparent. To use the power and authority of the government for private ends has become a part of the policy of the present administration; but the Supreme Court has hitherto been above even a suspicion of improper influences. It was the last stronghold of respectability and purity, when Do emigrant vessels have a barricade between every other place had been subjected to the vilest

Verily, the World Moves.

The news from England is most gratifying to he lovers of free institutions. After a protracted truggle between the Lords and Commons the Irish Church bill has passed both bodies, and received the Royal assent. The brief history of this struggle which has come to our notice through the telegraphic items is replete with interest, and full of instruction to those who believe that the world moves, and that the rights of mankind nust be respected and conceded. In this contest between the estates the first and second have yielded to the third and fourth. The hereditary ords backed by the Throne have been compelled to succumb to the People and the Press, a result always attained when the latter are true to themselves and the principles they assert. The haughty Lords of England have maintained this struggle until they were satisfied that they must rield, or bring about a revolution, the end of which would find them shorn of all their privileges, and after sober second thought have come to the conclusion that "a half a loaf is better than no bread." Carlyle remarked that if the North was successful in the recent struggle for liberty in the United States, that "England would go to democracy by express." His pro-Callao left at Macao four vessels taking Chinese | phecy is being fulfilled. American ideas are aining ground all over Europe. The action in regard to the Irish Church will be followed in time by the ballot, manhood suffrage, separation of Church and State, and no entail or primogeniture. By a recent American paper we learn that " in England they are discussing the question of having a Supreme Court modeled after the general plan of the United States Supreme Court. The English Supreme Court would necessarily deprive the House of Lords of its judicial character and diminish its importance by taking from it the great jurists who have for many years been its chief ornaments." Thus another prop will be removed from "that hereditary Debating Society, the House of Lords."

From France we learn that the lesson taught by the recent elections, together with the Paris tended with even greater horrors than those which riots, has not been lost to the Emperor and his supporters. The Emperor is reported to have said, "The elections show that I must choose between empire and revolution. I will give full satisfaction to the liberal aspirations of all parties, but have decided to cease concessions at the boundaries prescribed in the Constitution." The recent message to the legislative body makes several concessions, among which may be noted the right of legislators to elect their own officers, giving them the control of the budget and the right to inquire into executive action. Rapid strides towards freedom; and vet later news proves that the Emperor is inclined to make farther concessions towards establishing a re sponsible governmenment. Some may be in clined to doubt the sincerity of his intentions. but let us hope for the best.

The news from the United States is not very stirring, unless we except the successful accomplishment of the French telegraph enterprise. In regard to Cuban matters, the New York Herald says that it is rumored in Washington that belligerent rights will be accorded to Cuba by the United States, within ten days from August 2d. This is not credited by the Associated When it is taken into consideration that Government, and that President Grant said in his inaugural address-" I would respect the rights own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow England spent hundreds of lives and millions their precedent"-it would not be a matter of

NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GUAR-DIAN of PAUL JARRETT, a Minor, I hereby notify all persons that I will pay no bills against said Estate, unless contracted by my order.

A. F. JUDD.

691 3t

Florida Water of the best Quality. BROWN'S TROCHES, HAM-A Great Assortment of Essential Oils. Such as Oil Rese, Oil Bergamot, &c., &c. Glycerine, Syringes a variety, Breast Pumps, Nursing Bottles, Trusses, &c., Cocoa Butter, White Wax, Yellow Wax, Sper-macetti, White Castile Soap, Pain Killer, &c., &c.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES BY

Take the Lead.

The leading article in this week's Gazette is a well written one, which takes for its text the proposal of the Japanese Government to send an Embassy to this kingdom. If the Embassy could be the means of bringing about a closer commercial connection between this kingdom and Japan, it should certainly be encouraged. Our pressing need is an extended market for our principal article of export, sugar, by which we may be rendered somewhat independent of the capitalists and speculators of California. The writer of the article alluded to, says :

"It is to be regretted that some of our merchants do not regard favorably the enterprise of endeavoring to establish a trade direct with Japan, as there can be but little doubt that our best grades of sugar would meet with a ready sale here, at prices quite as good, if not better, than we are at present realizing."

Precept is good, but example goes farther in any endeavor to correct abuses, or establish enterprises. Taking into consideration the fact that different members of His Majesty's Government are largely interested in sugar estates, and, as the ministerial organ is satisfied that our better grades of sugars would sell readily, at as good, if not better, rates than in California, Oregon or Vancouver's Island, we may be excused for suggesting to the gentlemen of the Government that they exhibit their desire for the public good, their public spirit, by initiating a direct trade to Japan. Our merchants, as merchants, are not so much interested in this matter as the planters, but would doubtless co-operate with them in opening a new market for their sugars.

Charter the R. W. Wood or some other vessel and load her with the choice brands of the Lewers. Princeville, Onomea and other plantations, and if the enterprise bears the fruit we are led to believe it will, it will be of much greater advantage to the kingdom than a successful expedition to the South Seas for ignorant, unskilled laborers.

TO BE HAD A BARGAIN, At Honolulu Iron Works Co.,

21 IN. STEAM PIPE, AT 974 Cts & Foot, 1 IN. STEAM Pipe, at 70 cts. a foot, THOS. HUGHES.

TO RENT.

THE COTTAGE AND PREMISES adjoining those of I. Bartlett, Esq.—affording five rooms kitchen, bath, servants' and store room, carriage house stable with roomy loft, large yard, &c. Reut, \$25 per month. Possession immediate by applying to I. BARTLETT, or (689 1m) J. H. WOOD.

Photography. IMPROVEMENT IS THE ORDER OF the day. Having constructed a new Sky-light, and made various other improvements, I hope now to be able to suit the

A Photograph, Of any Size, from a Crystal to a Mammoth, taken the best Style of the Art, nd on most reasonable terms. ALSO, for sale Views of the Islands, Portraits of the Kings, Queens, and other Notables, &c. 689 ly H. L. CHASE, Fort Street.

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(Established A. D. 1803.) CASH CAPITAL, \$8,000,0001 THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN

Are Prepared to Insure Against Fire in Brick. Stone and Wooden Buildings, Merchandise, Furni ture, &c., on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of (691 ly) WALKER & ALLEN.

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For Sale Cheap! A QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY WARRANTED IN ORDER.

ONE WROUGHT IRON VACUUM PAN. One pair Centrifugal Machines,
One Single Centrifugal Machine,
Two Steam Engines, with pulley for driving do.,
One Engine and Boiler, complete, for running two

One small Cylindrical Boiler, One small Oscillating Engine, and Locomotive Boiler, suitable for driving a steam whale boat or launch.) Two Cylindrical Sheet Iron Tanks, 500 gullons each, with Alves, Pipes, &c., arranged as "blow ups."

One Wrought Iron Steam Jacket Pan, 15 feet x 5 feet
18 inches internal dimensions.

One Montegus complete, with Valves, Piping, &c.
Two Funnels of 1 and 3-16 in. iron, 30 inches diameter, 40

One Fan Blower, one Chain Pump for Molasses, Twelve Wrought Iron Coolers (nearly new.) -ALSO-Spiced Oysters, I lb. and 2 lb. Tins,

W. L. GREEN.

Sugar Baskets, Sugar Carriers, Drainers, Pulleys, Belting, Filter Boxes, Thermometers, Saccharometers, Copper Worn Fire Brick and Common Brick.

LUMBER CARCO! EX . ETHAN ALLEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE

RBDWOOD AND PINE LUMBER In Quantities to suit Purchasers, consisting as follows: 128,840 feet Rough N. W. Boards.

3868 feet 3x4 Rough N. W. Boards, 6438 feet 3x4 do. 13791 feet Fencing Pine. 11340 feet Tongued and Grooved Redwood, 19205 feet Tongued and Grooved Redwood, 2 in. 29435 feet Surfaced Redwood, 2 in. 41500 feet Siding, 24645 feet Tongued and Grooved Pine, 12624 feet Tongued and Grooved Redwood Beaded. 4676 feet Tongued and Grooved Redwood Beaded, short. 5550 feet 1x3 Battens, clear, 5166 feet 1x3 Battens, clear,

2550 feet 4 feet square end Pickets. 4220 feet 5 feet square end Pickets, 6930 feet 5 feet rough pointed Pickets, 4100 feet 4 feet rough pointed Pickets, 5580 feet 4 feet fancy pointed Pickets, 4670 feet 3 feet fancy pointed Pickets, 4032 feet 3x4 and 4x4 Posts, 7 feet long, 54000 Shingles,

Which will be disposed of at low rates by

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	Harper's BazarJuly 24, 31, Aug
	Lesije's
	New York Herald
	" TribuneJune 30, July
T	" TimesJuly 17,
	" WorldJuly 14,
	" NationJuly 15,
	ObserverJuly 15,
	" LedgerJuly 15,
	" EvangelistJuly 15,
-	Zaitang
h	" ZeitungJuly
	" Chimney CornerJuly 31, Aug
	Prench Courier July, 15,
20	London Illustrated News July 3,
	" Daneh
•	" PunchJuly 3,
,	d DispatchJuly 4,
	San Francisco Pall dia
,	San Francisco BulletinJuly
	And Camornia
	Times
	Sacramento UnionJuly 24,
2	San Francisco French CourierJuly
	Scientific AmericanJuly 24,
	Boston JournalJuly
	American AgriculturistAugu
	Irish AmericanJuly 17, 2
	Every SaturdayJul
	MAGAZINES.
= 1	Harper'sAugus
2.1	Leslie's
	AtlanticAugus
	EclecticAugus
	London Art JournalAugus
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THE FINE AMERICAN CLIPPER BARK & Cambridge FROST, MASTER.

Will have Immediate Dispatch for the above Part

For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodate Hawaiian Packet Line SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 CLIPPER BARK D. C. MURRAY. SHEPHERD. Master, Having a large part of her Cargo and a number of

passengers engaged. Will have Quick Dispatch for above Port For Freight or Passage, having Superior Accommodations to Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER. Fort and Hotel Streets, Honolulu. Carriages Trimmed with neatness and dispatch. Island Orders attended to promptly. 690 ly

For Sale Cheap.

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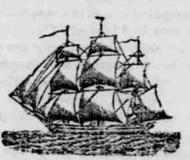
500 Gallon Clarifier. STEAM BOXES, GLAND CAST IRON Steam Chamber, 1 row of 14 Pipes (15), 4 in. intermediate Pipes for carrying away condensed water, with Brass braw-off Cock--same style of McOnie's Clarifiers.

Can be had for \$350 Complete. AT THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO Stoves and Ranges.

COOK'S TOKEN COOK STOVES-Nos. 7 Chelsea Ranges, Nos. 7 and 8. (690 3m) C. BREWER & CO. For sale low.

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TILTON, MASTER.

Cases Yellow Metal Sheathing, KEGS COMPOSITION NAILS AND SPIKES, Bales Burlap Bags,

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McMurray & Co.'s Fresh Oysters 2lb. and 1tb. Tins. Also,

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AN INVOICE OF DOORS. Bbls. No. 1 and 2 Rosin, Bbls. Turk's Island Salt.

C. BREWER & CO.

1000 Bbls. Oil Shooks.

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WOODS, MASTER,

An Invoice of Cotton Duck

Bbls. Cotton Twine, Ship Golden Horn, August 15, 1859. Best Ash Oars, 14 to 22 feet,

Best Cut Nails, 3d to 60d. -A180-

Per Ship 'Magnet,' INVOICES OF WHICH

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Table Salt, Bbls. Vinegar, Bbls. Hams. Dairy Salt, Crushed Sugar, Kits Mackerel, Corn Starch Gran. Sugar, Loaf Sugar,

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